THE BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.

VOL. XLI.] TUESDAY, 8 OCTOBER, 1833. [NO. 2278.

INDUS STEAMER.

THE public is respectfully informed that the INDUS STEAMER has been placed under the management of Messrs. JEFFREYS AND CO., Apollo street; who will let her at the rate of sixty rupees per diem, when steaming, and forty rupees, when not under steam; to be calculated from the time the Furnace is lighted, till the period the vessel takes in her moorings in the Harbour; and no broken part of a day will be admitted, except in Bombay Harbour, when she may be engaged for half a day, with the understanding that she is not to proceed outside of the Light House, or beyond Balapoor, Trombay, or the entrance to the Penn, and Nagotana Rivers:—Persons requiring the "INDUS," will apply to MESSRS. JEFFREYS AND CO. for that purpose.

FOR SALE,

CHAMPAGNE, BROWN STOUT, &c.—On sale at the Godowns of MR. GREY, received from Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CO. of London,

Champagne (superior).....	35 Rs.	per doz.
Hock (ditto),.....	25 "	"
Bucellas (old and mellow),	24 "	"
Barclay's Brown Stout (per Boyne),.....	8 "	"
Pale Sherry (fine),.....	24 "	"
Margeaux Claret (General Palmer's),.....	24 "	"

Rampart Row, 8th Oct. 1833.

INDIA DSMITH'S BEER.

A Few Casks of the above, of improved and excellent quality, lately imported. Price 50 rupees per hogshead.

Also—Ripe Beer from the above house, very superior, in quantities of not less than 6 dozen, at 5 rupees per dozen.—Apply at the Godowns of Mr. GREY.

Bombay, 8th October, 1833.

SHERRY in Cask, Superior Wine in butt, hogshead, and quarter cask, for sale at the Godowns of MR. GREY, at from 550 to 700 rupees per butt.

Rampart Row, 8th Oct. 1833.

TO BE LET,

A spacious, airy, and commodious BUNGALOW situated at Camballa, called the Bee-Hive, with a tiled roof, and verandah at the back. The house has been newly painted throughout.

ALSO,

A commodious and airy pleasant upper Roomed BUNGALOW, at Camballa, opposite to the Bee-Hive.—Apply to MOODY SORABJEE VATCHA GAUDY, at his Office, opposite to the Town Major's Office.

Bombay, 8th October, 1833.

FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART, AND CO., Rankin's Pale Sherry in 6 dozen cases, at Rs. 15 per dozen.

Bombay, 8th October, 1833.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office—A few remaining copies of the BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC, printed on English Royal Paper for the present year, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published.—Price 6 rupees per copy.

FOR Sale—Number XX of the ORIENTAL SPORTING MAGAZINE. CONTENTS.—No. 1 The Married Hog-Hunter,—2 Reminiscences of the Fancy,—3 Song, "Fill the Goblet to the brim,"—4 The Florikan,—5 A Bison Hunt,—6 Another Wild Elephant on the Western Coast of India,—7 Captain Mundy,—8 Animals by their proper names,—9 Splendid Exploit of a Native Infantry Regiment,—10 Lines for the O. S. M.—11 Native Pharmacopeia,—12 Hunters of Yore,—13 A Song,—14 Hunting in the Southern Mahratta Country,—15 An Epistle from the Northern Concan,—16 Steeple Chases,—17 Performances of Chester,—18 The Hunting and Shooting Diversions of the Boondelas,—19 A Sagacious Horse,—20 The Union Coach,—Races to Come, and the Racing Calendar.

FOR SALE—No. 12 of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST. Price rupees 3.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office, The Oriental Sporting Magazine, from

No. 7 to 19, each No.....	3	0	
Blank Powers of Attorney,.....	0	2	0
Do. Interest Bonds,.....	0	2	0
Do. Policies,.....	1	0	0
Bills of Lading, per set,.....	0	2	0
[illegible]	0	2	0
	0	2	0
	1	0	0
	5	0	0
	3	0	0

[illegible], neatly [illegible]

FOR SALE at the Courier Office—A CODE OF SIGNALS, with a list of Vessels and their corresponding numbers in H. M. service, and the Commercial Navy of Great Britain, together with those belonging to the Port of Bombay. Price, one rupee.

THE 11TH REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—In your paper of the 25th instant you call the attention of your readers, to the Courier account of an *attack upon the Auxiliary Horse and the Magistrates by the 11th Regiment Native Infantry*, and mention that want of room obliges you "to defer the remarks this affair suggests." I hope, therefore, I may be in time to enable you to offer your remarks on the *correct version*, which would have appeared in the Courier if some Devil (you know, as an Editor what Devils Editors have to deal with) had not *lost the proof*—and although I have observed an anti-military feeling about you towards the Native Infantry, which I own has surprized me in one who was once their Brother in Arms, (although not of the same line) yet I have sufficient reliance on some latent spark of *Esprit de Corps*, which will make it a pleasing task to you to print the right version, and for once—not to exhibit the Press as joining in the outcry against the Sepoys.

What the Courier Editor *meant* to have printed, sir, than thus:—

It is with regret we have to state that another lar egang robbery occurred the night before last in the Bazar, and from its success fully proved that not all the extraordinary precautions and new formation of the police (whilst private individuals exhibit so little spirit on these occasions) will suffice.—From what we can learn, it appears that the robbery occurred between 6 and 7, and about 9 the magistrates of the centre division proceeded with a considerable body of the Constabulary force right in front, and Cavalry on the flanks to the spot. Naturally annoyed that they were at least an hour too late, and that all their zeal (and zealous men we do know them to be) in re-organization was thus thrown away: they properly rated the Patroles, who, to have shown an *efficient Police*, should have given the alarm of this large gang *before*, and not *after*, they had dispersed:—But knowing how completely the late affairs of the 6th Regiment had prepared the magistrates minds and that of the Public for gullability, a knowing Policeman No. 1 Centre Division, with proper regard for himself or his *number*, immediately cried out, "why it was "done by four Companies of the 11th Regiment, "and although it was so dark, that I could not "swear that it might not have been some of the "thousand Purdassies in this Island, *who don't belong to any Corps*—yet I saw the tail of the Subahdaur majors Tatoo as he flew in over their "heads, at the upper window." Not waiting to hear this last *clincher*, which would have doubtless thrown doubt on the whole story, the moment the Sepoys were named, it touched the electric spark of prejudice so long cherished, and the whole posse comitatus is wheel'd off at speed——

Away went Robin and away
Went his Auxiliary tail,
And never slacked they foot or rein
Till they reached the barrack rail.

One poor sepoy who had a most *natural* reason for his absence was robbed on the road. Out were turned the whole regiment from their warm huts and comfortable first sleep (repose which they only get *two nights in three*,) to stand in the rain on wet ground, and hear, that a robbery having been committed, they were thus harrassed and suspected by the authorities of the Government under whom they serve; *two* men out of the whole regiment were absent. "Love perhaps the cause of their folly." These were instantly seized, and the regiment thus feeling exasperated and disgusted at seeing themselves surrounded like a set of Mad-Dogs, for a moment allowed *feeling* to overcome *discipline*; and who that is unprejudiced and knows what Sepoys are, could wonder, in the absence of their Officers, that such was the result of the Police being "*placed in position round their Lines.*" The Auxiliary Horse were in a high state of discipline, and much as they wished to break into the Line and join their old friends the Sepoys with whom they were united in gallant deeds, throughout the war, they were with difficulty restrained—and the Police considered it better to abandon the object they had in view, finding the regiment would not quietly submit to be treated as rogues and vagabonds. It is much to be regretted that "the Commanding Officer and Quarter Master" of the new Police Corps should ever be absent at a good dinner, or be allowed any sort of recreation except hunting the Sepoys! but be that as it may, there is quite sufficient to show, that the health and *character* of our gallant Sepoys, are sadly exposed to danger whilst quartered in the present manner, surrounded by the filth and stench of every kind; and close to the houses of the lowest rabble in the Island. It is full time, therefore, something was done to remove them from the danger to which they are exposed in the present state of things. The Grand Jury are now met, and no doubt, will suggest the propriety of justice being done those brave fellows, who in the late War behaved with a gallantry and *fidelity* that alone has insured to us "our altars and our homes," whose absence in the field when the Pindaries had the insolence to appear opposite. Tannah, so alarmed us, that an outcry was raised against the Government for not retaining two or three Native Regiments on the Island, and our Merchants, in haste and terror, piled their Cotton Bales on the most approved rules of *Vauban*, and always poized their pens when pausing in an Account Current, asif they had been Hog spears, nor will the Merchants forget in their character of Grand Jurymen, that the time may yet come, when to these men they must again look for the protection they have before afforded. Some of them will perhaps remember that this *very corps*, the now 11th Regiment, as 1st Battalion 6th Regiment, formed the garrison of this Island in that dreadful famine so lately described from the pen of Captain Basil Hall when, although from twenty to thirty have fainted at an afternoon Parade, and the Medical Officer has declared it from exhaustion from want of food, and it was found they were men who *having families*—could not afford a *daily meal*—not a shop was plundered, not a mur[illegible] heard, not a man in confinement by the Civil [illegible]r.—This is the Corps now held up to execratio[illegible] three days ago were absent in 750, and these since released, there being no proof whatever against them!!!

That Mr. Editor, is what the Courier *meant* to have published if the Devil had not lost it, and printed *without proof*—So delighted will the Editor be to see it thus restored, that I should not wonder if in justice to the old Corps, he transfer ed it to his own columns in his next paper. As I trust I have not flinched in doing my duty *with*, so I hope *never to fail* in doing my duty by the Sepoys, or upholding their character when unjustly disparaged. If for any fair purpose you require my real name, I shall not hesitate a moment in giving it you, and wishing to *Magistrates* more success, to the Police more temper, to the Public less prejudice, and to Editors better taste, than to join the senseless outcry against those who have done their duty—and at the moment of *need* rely on it—will do it again.

I remain, Sir, with all due pride in the distinction,
ONE OF THE NATIVE ARMY.

THE NERBUDDA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

MR. EDITOR.—I sincerely hope that ere long the public spirited wishes of "one of your subscribers" who dates his letter from midland India will be realized, and that we shall in our turn not only see steamers plying on the Nerbudda and Indus, but on the Kistna, Godavery, and other large rivers of India.

On referring to my journal, I find that I left Baroche, (which is situated on the Nerbudda 20 coss or 35 miles from its mouth) on the evening of the 15th. October in a Patemar of 125 Candies burthen, drawing 5½ feet of water; and that although the wind was almost constantly in my favour, I did not reach the open sea till the evening of the 18th. The reason of this is the numerous shallows or ghats that interrupted the navigation of the river, and over which, with that draught of water, a boat cannot pass except at time of high tide; the first of these shallows is two coss, the second five coss, the third nine coss, and the fourth twelve coss, below Baroche. Eight coss beyond this is the bar of the river, which as far as I could judge extends to the distance of ten miles from the shore, and is nearly dry at low water; I should estimate the breadth of the river at Baroche at rather more than half a mile, at the third ghat three mile., and at the mouth about eighteen miles. At Baroche if I recollect rightly, the tide rises and falls about three feet. Between it and Sinnore, a large town situated on the river about sixty miles higher up by water, and forty five by land, during the rainy season boats constantly pass and repass, though not, I believe, at any other time. The following I extract from my journal written above three years ago:—

'The river is very deep near Sinnore, but about three miles higher up are some rapids for about a hundred yards, through a part of which is a ford; but I think it could easily be rendered navigable.'

"The town is large and straggling, but extremely dirty and is chiefly inhabited by Brahmins, Monkeys, and Peafowl; all three of which are considered nearly equally sacred.—

This country is quite thrown away on the natives, a fine river running into the sea,—navigable for large boats during the rains, and which might, I have little doubt, be rendered so throughout the year, at least for boats drawing small draught of water (like English barges)—a fine soil, three fourths of which is uncultivated and covered with Jungle, though capable of the greatest improvements, in short almost every thing is here that could be wished for, except an enterprizing race of men to profit by the natural advantages that it presents."

In conclusion I have no doubt that iron steam boats similar to those sent to Calcutta, and drawing less than two feet of water would navigate the river with ease in all seasons of the year.

Yours &c.
QUÆSTOR,

Southern India, September 25th, 1833.

P. S. Would your correspondent oblige us through the medium of the Courier with some account of the coals which he mentions are to be found in central India. If situated near the river they would materially benefit the cause of Steam Navigation.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. A. Woodburn, 25th Regt. N. I. from England.
Ensign M. B. Neil, His Majesty's 40th Regt. from do.
Ensign R. Mackintosh, 16th Regt. N. I from Surat.
Cornet Curtis, 1st Lt. Cavalry, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. J. Estridge, Engineers, to Rutnagherry.
Lieut. R. T. Lancaster, 10th Regt. N. I. to Asseerghur
Assistant Surgeon W R. Williams, European Regt. to Poonah.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS,

Oct. 7th.—Ship Elora, John King, Master, from Glasgow, 1st June. Touched at Madeira.

Passengers.—Mrs. Woodburn, Lieut. Woodburn. 25th Regt. N. I. Ensign T. M. B. Neil, His Majesty's 40th Regt, and two servants.

DEPARTURES,
None since our last.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S STEAMER—Hugh Lindsay.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S BRIGS.—Nautilus, and Euphrates.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S SCHOONER—Shannon.
FREE TRADERS.—Huddersfield, Boyne, Bounty Hall, London, and Elora.
COUNTRY SHIPS.—Maria, Cyrene, Good Success, Shahool Hamud, and Ann.
PORTUGUESE.—Consoliel, and Amelia.
FRENCH.—Buffon.
AMERICAN.—Waverley.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of some lines commencing.

"Why slumber the spirits of those who are writers" but having no inclination to be forced into the Supreme Court just at present, we beg to decline publishing them.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 8 OCTOBER, 1833.

The *Ellora* arrived yesterday from Liverpool the 1st. of June, and, it appears, spoke the barque *William* from the same port, and the ship *Gilmore*, from London June 12th, off Roderigues on the coast. These vessels, therefore, may be expected in during the day, and must add a little to our stock of European intelligence—the latter one at least.

We see by the Calcutta papers that Lord William Bentinck's movements are likely to be much altered by the recall of Sir Edward Barnes; and that the long talked of journey to Madras and Mysore is to be given up, at least, for the present.

At the particular request of a correspondent, we copy from last Wednesday's Gazette a letter signed "One of the native army" as a reply to our account of the riot in which the 11th. Regt N. I. were engaged. We must observe at the same time that, although the writer attempts to account satisfactorily for many of the circumstances we mentioned, he does not disprove one of our statements.

We now proceed to publish the notes of the evidence on the late trial for libel in the Supreme Court, to which we alluded in our last; and regret that those we possess of the defendant's address, and the Judge's charge to the Jury, are not sufficiently perfect for us to give a good report of the whole case; which it will be seen, from the cross-examination of the prosecutor, is one of the most curious ones of the kind, that ever came before a Court of Justice.

SUPREME COURT.

THE KING, on the prosecution of Lieut. Col. Vans Kennedy, *vs.* R. X. MURPHY.

This was an indictment (traversed at the last Sessions) against the Editor of the Bombay Gazette, at the instance of Lt. Col. Vans Kennedy, for a libel which appeared in the Gazette of Wednesday the 19th. of June last, reflecting on the prosecutor.

The ADVOCATE-GENERAL appeared as counsel for the prosecution, and opened the case by referring to the following libellous matter set forth in the indictment.

"The undersigned refers Colonel Kennedy's conduct to a higher tribunal, the tribunal of honor. It is a maxim of that tribunal *never to insult an individual whom you are pre-resolved not to meet*—for insult once offered, a Gentleman is pledged to afford satisfaction. As therefore Colonel Kennedy has offered the insult in the letter which he refuses to disavow, as he has repeated that insult in his conversation with Mr. Collins, and as he has refused to give satisfaction after this double insult, [the undersigned has but one mode of redress which he now accordingly adopts] he proclaims Colonel Vans Kennedy to the Army and the public as a slanderer and a coward—a man who calumniates deliberately—without the manly justice to retract—without the spirit to maintain what he has advanced—he glories in the privilege uncoveted by men of honor—of slandering with impunity and sheltering himself in cowardice.

R. X. MURPHY,
Editor of the Gazette.

He then stated the nature of the controversy regarding the Literary Society, which gave rise to this libel, and proceeded by calling the prosecutor.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL VANS KENNEDY, Examined by The ADVOCATE GENERAL,—I am a Lieutenant Colonel in the Bombay Army.

Examined by Defendant.—I acknowledge that I am the author of the letter signed "Observator" in the Bombay Gazette of the 8th, of June, I acknowledge this letter to be of my writing. I acknowledge myself to be the author of another letter signed "Observator" in the Bombay Courier of the 15th, of June.

The clerk of the Crown, here produces, at the instance of the Defendant, an affidavit made by Colonel Kennedy on moving the Court for a rule for a criminal information in the last June Term. This affidavit is shewn to Colonel Kennedy by the Defendant, and Colonel Kennedy acknowledges his signature. At this stage of the cross-examination the defendant was stopped by the Chief Justice, who inquired of what use the production of the affidavit could be, except for the purpose of shewing conflicting evidence; and observed that it could not be received except for the purpose of contrasting it with any thing the witness might have said or may now say. The Defendant was, however, allowed to pursue his course of cross-examination on his asserting that such was his object; and he proceeded by pointing to a part of the affidavit in which it is stated "That his (Colonel Kennedy's) object in addressing the first letter under the signature "Observator" to the Editor of the Gazette, was solely for the purpose of rectifying the errors into which he (the Editor) had fallen in certain remarks published by him on the 1st. of June, and in a fair spirit of discussion to do away with any improper impressions which they might have occasioned. The defendant then referred to the following passage.

"It is utterly mean and contemptible, and to make an observation upon it would be a pure waste of words."

And also to the word "presumption."

Upon these the defendant put the following question:—

Do you consider the words "mean and contemptible" and "presumption," appearing in those passages, within the limits of fair discussion?

Answer—Most certainly so, they are words which I could qualify by no other expressions than those which I used.

A paper is then handed to the witness being the Bombay Gazette of the 1st. of June, which contained the remarks referred to by Colonel Kennedy in his affidavit as calling forth his first

letter and the defendant put the following question upon it:—

What part of these remarks can be designated as "mean and contemplible"

The witness then underlines the following passages which were handed in and read to the Court:—

"But Januckjee must not be rashly condemned for presumption, in offering himself as a candidate for this body. He had seen that Literary Society of Bombay was, in practice, more akin to Almack's in the West, than to the French institute—it was a corporation of *exclusives*, entrance into which was rather a test of a man's rank and ubiquity in Society, than a tribute to his intellectual calibre or conversancy with letters. He had seen many who could not equal even his own doggrel poetry, successful in their presumption, and received as members—and others, whose studies might give them some pretensions, either shrink in dismay from the ballot, or rejected where they encountered it without the mark of caste upon their foreheads."

"The respectability of his family would make him unobjectionable on the score of rank, and if on the score of intellect and acquirements he thought himself not inferior to many of those elected, we cannot think he was far out. There are many on the list not a jot more wise, more learned, or more worthy, than the discomfited Byron of the East."

The defendant then underlined the following passages:—

"But when an obscure Editor of a Newspaper opposed his crude notions to the opinions which had been entertained for the last twenty eight years by the principal persons of this Presidency, and when he drew an invidious contrast between the acquirements of his fellow-countrymen and those of a Native, I could discover no terms by which such a mode of writing could be justly characterized than those of presumptuous, mean, and contemptible."

"But as all the members are Gentlemen and the Editor does not hold that situation in Society, it is most probable that he must be too little acquainted with any of the members to admit of his having had the opportunity of forming an opinion with respect to their intellect and acquirements."

On the first of these passages the defendant put the following question:—Whether the words "obscure Editor" were within the limits of fair discussion or calculated to give offence?

Answer.—I do not think they are calculated to give offence, if the Editor had a proper idea of his own situation in life.—I also consider them to be within the fair limits of discussion; because the term "obscure" was used relatively with respect to the Editor and the 100 gentlemen who are members of the Literary Society

With respect to the second passage the Defendant put his last question to the witness negatively. Whether those words were not calculated to give offence?

Answer.—Certainly not; and my reasons for my opinion are contained in the very paper. The witness then marks the following passage which is handed in and read:—

"With respect to my letter of the 2d instant inserted in last Saturday's Gazette, the slightest perusal of it will shew that the Editor's last remarks were altogether uncalled for, as the observations contained in it were entirely of a general nature. It will also be evident that, as I have no personal knowledge of the Editor, it was impossible that I could have replied to the observations personal even if I had wished to."

At the time I wrote this letter I did not know the Editor of the Gazette was acquainted with any of the members of the Literary Society, and I had every reason to suppose that it was not the case.

Did you at any time subsequent to that letter become informed that I had been frequently met in the society of officers and gentlemen?

I cannot answer that question without accusing the Defendant of an intended breach of the Peace.

Will you answer the question?

It remains for his Lordship's consideration for a reply. The defendant still pressing.

CHIEF JUSTICE.—I think we ought not to inquire into another offence.

On this the defendant remarked that it appeared to him every thing was kept sedulously from the eyes of the jury, and he despaired of justice being done to him.

The Court upon this remonstrated with him on the impropriety of the observation, and the Defendant stated it was not intended to be applied to the Court, but to the witness. The question was not, however, further pressed, and the examination proceeded.

Have you been in the habit of entering into private society for the last few years so as to be enabled to judge whether I did or did not associate with gentlemen?

I have not been in the habit for the last few years of going into society so as to allow of my having met you in any society: but from my general intercourse in society, I had no reason to suppose that you have been in the habit of associating in society generally.

Did you at the time of writing this letter know that I held a situation in this court?

I believed you held a situation in this Court, but I had no personal knowledge of it.

Do you think that situation to be that of a gentleman?

I certainly did not think the situation held by the defendant in this court, and which was formerly held by a native, placed him in the situation of a gentleman; particularly as I knew the defendant on his arrival in this country had been a recruit in the Company's service.

Did not Dr. Taylor a friend of your own hold the situation which I hold, conjointly with another situation?

Sir James Mackintosh shortly after he became Recorder of Bombay finding that the interpretation before the Court was very badly conducted by the native interpreters appointed Dr. Taylor to be the head Interpreter, but without displacing any of the native Interpreters, so far as I recollect.

Did you at the time you wrote the letters know the defendant to be the Editor of the Gazette?

I believed so. I had no personal knowledge of the subject.

Do you consider that situation as one of a gentlemen?

If the individual holding that situation was a gentleman before he became Editor, he of course continued to be a gentleman; but if he was not a gentleman before becoming Editor, I conceive that the situation of Editor did not make him one.

Are you Judge Advocate General of the Bombay Army?

I am.

Re-examin d.—I am president of the Literary Society.

A paper was then put in, being the Bombay Gazette of the 19th June, in which the libel appears, and the defendant admitted the whole of the articles headed Literary Society "Observator's letter" and the articles signed "R. X. Murphy, Editor of the Gazette," to have been written by him; he admitted also that he was a British subject. This paper was then put in evidence by the Advocate General, and the passage set out in the indictment read to the court. The defendant being thereupon called on to make his defence, commenced with reading the remarks in the Gazette of the 1st. of June, the letter of "Observator" in the Gazette of the 8th of June, the remarks of the Editor thereon in the same paper; and also "Observator's" letter in the paper of the 15th June, together with the letter of Defendant in the Gazette of the 19th June, and then addressed the Jury at considerable length. The Chief Justice afterwards delivered his charge; and the Jury after an absence of about half an hour returned and brought in the following written verdict:—

"The Jury find the Defendant GUILTY; but in consideration of the great provocation which he appears to have received, they strongly recommend him to the utmost lenity of the Court."

The Defendant was then sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 500 to the King; and to give Security to keep the peace for two years, himself in Rs. 5 000, and two Sureties in Rs. 2.500 each; and to be imprisoned until the fine was paid and the Sureties given.

CALCUTTA.

There is a rumour very current in town since yesterday evening, of which we cannot vouch for the authenticity—but of too great interest to be left unnoticed—that information has been received, that our popular and much respected Commander in Chief is so much out of favor with the Court of Directors, that it has been resolved to recall him, and combine the command of the army with the duties of Governor General in the person of Lord William Bentinck.—*Calcutta Courier, September* 18.

We observe that Captain Johnston has been reappointed to the situation of Superintendant of Steam Vessels, which he held before his departure for England in 1830.

The Steam Committee, we understand, are about to propose, that the next voyage of the *Hugh Lindsay* shall be delayed till March, in order to allow ample time for preliminary arrangements in the Mediterranean.—*Calcutta Courier, September* 20.

AGRA.

THE EARTHQUAKE

We are happy to perceive a hint in the Calcutta Courier, that the Secretary to the Asiatic Society is likely to favor the public with an account of the Earthquake of the 26th of August. To assist in rendering this as complete as possible, we have been induced at this early period to take a review of the information already collected for the purpose of shewing what is yet wanted from individuals residing at places where the shock was sensibly felt. We would strongly recommend that a set of questions would be circulated through the Government by the Asiatic Society, as it is probable that there are many subjects connected with the sciences besides the phenomena attending the Earthquake, on which a light may be thrown by means of such an inquiry. We intend, in the first place, to confine our remarks to the sensible effects of the Earthquake in different situations, and here we shall be obliged to recapitulate facts with which most of our readers are already familiar. The Earthquake must either have proceeded from one point or from a certain extended line or space. The first subject therefore, seems to be, to determine these limits, and in order to do this, we ought properly to possess an understood measure of intensity, so that we might ascertain our vicinity to the vortex or centre. Supposing that we assumed the earth to be of equal solidity throughout its surface, and that the Earthquake had proceeded from a certain point, we should find a regular succession of accounts, which would be exactly similar at similar distances. If the point therefore is ascertained, and any discrepancy appears in the accounts, we are obliged to refer this to the quality of the intervening strata. We may premise, that there were 3 severe shocks; the one at sunset, the other at a little past 11, more severe, and the 3d at or near midnight, the severest of all. Now did these three happen at the same place or at several places? If they happened at the same place, we should, by commencing with the accounts from the eastward, remote from the centre, find exactly similar accounts to that which we should have to the westward, and the difference of strata would have no avail, for having obtained three different degrees of intensity, they would all shade into obscurity (if we may be allowed the expression) in the same order at proportional distances. We shall proceed from the southernmost point from which information has been obtained, and take parallels of Longitude from east to west. From the westward of Calcutta no recounts have been received. At Calcutta and Dum Dum 2 shocks were felt, the first comparatively light at 36 minutes past 11, which stopped an astronomical and other clocks. The second came on at 4 minutes before midnight, occasioning the doors to rattle while the punkahs, the wall shades, &c were all thrown into violent agitation. It lasted about 1 minute. This is all that has been published hitherto regarding this parallel, no accounts having been received from Midnapore, Singboom, Ooleypore, &c.

In 24 Latitude there are no accounts from Dacca—At Commercolly 2 shocks were felt, the first ¾ past 11, lasting nearly a minute. The second somewhat *slighter* about ten minutes after. At Moorshedabad the *1st shock was felt at 7 P. M.* but 2 others about midnight within ten minutes of one another, shook the house, awakened the birds, and caused the hanging lamps to vibrate for 4 minutes afterwards. So severe was the shock that the writer feared the house would fall. The earth trembled so violently that it was with difficulty one could keep his footing. At this interesting point, our information terminates, and we pass on to Hazareebag on the southern side of the concussion. At this station the early shock at 7 was not felt; but one at ½ past 11, & a second ¼ of an hour afterwards, lasted 2 minutes, causing the punka to swing and the doors to rattle loudly. By a letter from the Rotas Hills, the first shock was felt at 10 minutes past 11 P. M. a second rocking came on soon afterwards, and 21 minutes past 11 it returned more severely, lasting not less than 2 or 3 minutes; the roof of the house craked, and the doors and windows rattled. There are some discrepancies in this parrallel which might perhaps have been explained had we possessed more extended accounts. For instance, the slightness of the last shock at Commercoly; secondly the sudden increase at Mooshedabad, the slightness of the effects at Hazareebag, and the severity, considering the remoteness under the Rotas Hills; we should presume the situation of the writer of the last account must have been considerably to the northward of Hazareebag.

We shall now take the parallel 25 from whence the fullest statements have been obtained. From Sylket we have no accounts, our first are from Rungpore nearly in 25, where the shock was felt as at Moorshedabad. The first took place a little after sunset, slight and of short duration. The second at ½ past 11 being strong, lasting about 30 seconds, and the 3 still more severe, of 40 seconds duration. No accounts have been received from Dinagapore, Maulda, or Raymahil, and we are obliged to pass on to Poornea, where the shook produced still more severe effects.

The 1st shock was felt at ½ past 5 P. M. slightly.
2d, at 11 do. severe.
3d, at do. 18 minutes past 11 most violent.

The birds were driven from their nests; men were scarce able to stand; cattle ran about wild with fright, several old buildings in the town tottered to pieces; a part of one in the station partially sunk; a heavy cornice fell, every building suffered more or less, and a recently vacated upper roomed house, had not an arch left. Large masses of bricks have actually fallen out of the walls. The roofs in many places split and the beams and burgahs separated an inch and more. The out-offices in the compound are a heap of ruins.—10 shocks are mentioned as occurring from 23 minutes past 11 to 8 A. M. The last was somewhat severe; no mention is made of a subterraneous sound. Our next accounts are from Baghulpore, the first shock was felt at ½ past 11, where a tremulous motion was perceived for 3 or 4 minutes; at about a quarter to 12 the 3d shock was felt, when the chairs moved and the doors rocked about; this lasted about 8 minutes. Between this and day-light 3 others shocks were felt, but none equal to the first; a rumbling noise was also heard, but not very loud. From this we proceed to Monghyr. At this station, the 1st shock occurred at 5 minutes after sunset, accompanied be a rushing noise shaking like the movement of a steam Engine. The 2d took place at 25 minutes after 11, and the 3d at midnight, the 4th at 2 A. M. the 5th at a quarter before 4, &c. The second and third were the most severe, causing considerable damage to the houses, of which 34 have been more or less injured by the falling of balustrades and balconies, and by the cracking and separation of the side walls and beams. The ground seemed to rise in waves a foot in height. The lamps were all extinguished, making, with the glasses on the sideboard, agitation of the jilmils and rumbling under ground, which accompanied the earthquake, a frightful noise. The 1st shock seemed to last 30 seconds, and the 2d and 3d about a minute each, Mr. H. and Col. B. Mr. Page's and Capt. Watson's houses have sustained considerable damage. Large portions of the Ramparts of the fort have fallen down. The shock was distinctly felt by the people in boats. Another slight shock occurred 9 at P. M. of the 27th. The Commissioner's house is situated at the highest point of the station, and has suffered least, though the Earthquake was severely felt there. From Monghyr we proceed to Patna having received no accounts from Bar.

The 1st shock was felt there at about 6 o'clock in the evening, rather slight; at about ½ past 11 by one account and 11 by another, the next was felt, when a number of houses fell and various sorts of injuries were sustained. Rajah Khan Buhadoor's stable fell, by which 7 of his horses were killed. Capt. Elliot's house was also levelled with the ground. Mr. E. De Costa's house cracked. At ½ past 11, says one, I was awakened by a horrid rattling and shocks, apparently from E. to W. with a rumbling noise, the servants running into room in great consternation. The last shock occurred at midnight which was the most severe. At Bankepore, 6 miles from Patna, houses were cracked, amongst which were the Magistrates Kutchery; and in the city, the opium Godown has shared the same fate, as also gate-way built by Maha Rajah Mohur jey Sing. while many pucka dwellings have entirely fallen. 18 shocks were afterwards felt, but they appeared continuous; the last was at 8 A. M. At Dinapore, 10 miles from Patna, the former Brigade Major's house was split.

At Arrah a little east of Dinapore the first shock was not felt at ½ past 11 P. M. one occurred lasting about a couple of seconds. The second began in about 10 minutes afterwards and was the most severe of the two, "It commenced by a slight tremulous motion which gradually increased to the most terrific undulations, and was accompanied by a loud rumbling noise like thunder under ground. Doors, windows, and every article of furniture were thrown into a most violent agitation, several walls fell, and some roofs were thrown off. At Chupra in nearly the same longitude but a little to the north the first shock at 5 o'clock was felt but slightly; at 11 another came on accompanied by a tremendous rumbling, and violent rocking of the house. A quarter of an hour afterwards the severest shock commenced, with a tremulous motion, and a noise like thunder, followed immediately by a very long and aweful agitation of the earth, which vibrated in a horizontal direction north and south. Slight shocks continued till 8 in the morning, and a tremulous motion at intervals during the day. Large pieces of the plaster fell from the walls in the rooms; native dwellings have been destroyed; 2 miles from thence the earth open[illegible] a chasm of considerable depth was formed; [illegible] account of the injury the Court House has sustained, the Cutchery is now held in a tent. At Buxar the force lessens—several smart shocks were felt, the first decided one took place at 11, 20, but the smartest at [illegible] 55. The motion was so strong as to upset several wall shades and glasses in one of the Bungalows there, and the general rattling of the doors and windows and the creaking of rafters were really most alarming. The indigo factory was cracked; a rocking motion was felt by an officer in a bugeerow, 5 miles above Buxar, at Kooranladhee immediately opposite Buxar, it was so slight as scarce to awaken a single individual.

At Gazeepore the first shock felt, was at 11, and the second at an interval of 40 minutes. The first was slight, the second as it were 4 or 5 successive undulations, accompanied by a subteraneous noise, heard however by very few. The cots of the soldiers were violently agitated so as to cause the occupants to start from their sleep, the walls and joints cracking.

At Benares, the first first shock at 6 o'clock was not felt, at 11 P. M. a shock took place which continued for 4 or 5 seconds. This was succeeded by another not very violent, which continued for 4 or 5 seconds; a more severe one was afterwards felt which lasted for 2½ or 3 minutes and the earth ceased to shake gradually.

At Allahabad only two shocks were felt, at ½ past 11, the same phenomenon again presented itself with a more striking character, the short but quick vibrations sensibly continued for nearly 2 minutes, accompanied with noise from the doors, windows &c. and a dreadful hollow sound from the river.

We wish we could have completed this by report from Culinger.

Having now finished an acount of our principal parallel, we shall proceed to draw the inferences from the limited facts which have been collected. Rungpore, and Moorshedabad, appear equi-distant from the centre. The former is equally, far from Purnea as Moorshedabad is from Monghyr while at the two latter stations, the shock appears to have produced equally severe effects. At Bauglepore, although very near to Monghyr the effects are wonderfully lessened, leading one to the idea that the ground under Bauglepore was in no ways connected with the earthquake, that it was more solid, & therefore that the tremour lasted longer. A sound was heard at Bauglepore, Mongyr and probably less so at Purnea. The rumbling of stones, the rush as it were of water, and of a mighty wind, are accompaniments of earthquakes which will probably lead eventually to the discovery of their cause. The appearance of the country around Mongyr as well as the hot springs there testify to the volcanic nature of the subjacent strata.*

At Patna the effect seems still nearly as severe apparently diminishing towards Arrah. Our previous accounts from Hazarree Bag, indicate that the effects decrease to the southward, while those from Purneah on the one side and Chupra on the other indicate the boundaries E. to W. showing also by the severity in the latter case, that the further effects of the earthquake are to be found in a northerly direction from these stations. We observe the gradual diminution of the effects from Arrah till we come to Allahabad and may almost conclude, that the last shock was just perceptible at Calinger. By comparing Moorshedabad and Rungpore, we find then equal: and by comparing in the same manner Calcutta and Allahabad we shall also find that the effects are similarly described and that they are at an equal distance respectively from Patna and Mongyr. The facts then tend to the conclusion, that a given concussion produces similar effects throughout the earth's surface at equal distances. Should such be the case, and our information be here accurate we should with these data be able to solve the following question:—*Given the effects of an earthquake, at 2 known points, and also the direction required the point from whence the concussion arose.* With this idea we have measured the distance between Calinger and Patna, and we have assumed that at Agra the effects of the Earthquake were similarly felt as at Calcutta, we have put one leg of the compasses on the map at Agra, and swept a circle which passes through Gazeepore, Goruckpore up the course of the Gunduck to its origin in the snowy mountains. Now we have already had an account of Gazeepore, so that the effects of the Earthquake must according to our data have been more northerly. It was however felt at Delhi in a similar manner, and if we take the same radius we shall still keep to the source on the Gunduck from which we have not as yet obtained any accounts. We shall reserve another parallel for our next number.—*Mofussul Ukhbar. Sep.* 21.

GWALIOR.—Within the last few days, a very formidable mutiny has occurred among the Troops of the Maharajah, 200 Guns and 30,000 men are said to have been arrayed for the contest, but, by the intervention of the Honorable R Cavendish, the British Resident, an understanding has been brought about between the two opposite parties without bloodshed and tranquility is again for a time restored.—*Ibid.*

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—JUNE 6.

IRISH CHURCH BILL.

The Bishop of Exeter presented a petition praying the house not to pass any measure the effect of which would be to make church property applicable to other purposes than those for which it was originally destined, and to which His Majesty could not consistently with his coronation oath, give his assent. There was one clause in that oath to which he begged to direct their lordships attention. His Majesty swore, in the terms of the oath, framed in the reign of William I I. to maintain the rights, privileges, and discipline of the protestant reformed church as by law established. To this oath a new clause was added in the reign of Queen Anne, binding the King to maintain for ever and preserve inviolate the settlement of the property of the church of England and Ireland the doctrine, discipline and government thereof, as by law established, and the to[illegible] ries thereunto be[illegible] and to[illegible] bishops a[illegible] as by law[illegible] solemn o[illegible]

* Pray [illegible] be employ[illegible] of tapping [illegible] be conside[illegible]

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at his coronation and its binding nature was increased by his immediately proceeding to the altar and renewing it before his crucified Redeemer. It therefore behoved their lordships to consider well the real meaning of that oath, and carefully to abstain from passing any measure to which they believed His Majesty could not consistently with the opinion he entertained of the obligations of his coronation oath, conscientiously give his assent. Let them suppose that immediately after His Majesty had taken this most solemn oath, any minister had gone to him with a bill, which not only proposed to interfere with the property of the church by imposing a tax on the clergy exclusively and relieving the proprietors of land from a charge which had hitherto attached to them by the usage of centuries, and by the common and statute law of the land, but further interfered with it by changing the tenure by which bishops held their property, suffering them no longer to be proprietors, but degrading them to the rank of mere holders of rent-charges on their own land, now become the property of others; and even proceeded to confiscate the property of the church, and make it applicable to any purposes, temporal or spiritual, civil or Military, Protestant or Popish:—if, at such a moment as he had mentioned, any minister had proceeded to the King with a bill, which not only made all these serious invasions on the property of the church, but also assailed its spiritual character by actually taking from the bishops a considerable portion of episcopal superintendence, by suspending the appointment of proper pastors in different parishes, and by suppressing one-half of the hierarchy of Ireland, and had asked His Majesty to give his assent to it, what must have been his answer, and what must have been the feelings of the people upon hearing that the conscience of their Sovereign had been so abused? Whatever that answer must have been, and whatever the feelings of the people must have been, the same they ought to be whenever the measure before the other House of Parliament (if it be such a bill as he had described) should be submitted to the King for his assent. (Hear, hear.)

Earl Grey said it was with great reluctance he rose to address their lordships on the present occasion. He felt that the present was not the proper time for debating the provisions of a bill now in progress through the other house of Parliament (hear, hear); but he trusted that whenever it came before their lordships it would be found to deserve a very different character from that ascribed to it by the right rev. prelate. What the right rev. prelate's views and objects in addressing their lordships on the present occasion might be, it was not for him to say, but he must be permitted to state, that he did not think that what had just been done by the right rev. prelate could answer any good or useful end. (Hear, hear.) He understood the right rev. prelate to say in the first part of his speech that the object he had in view to attend for was the necessity of Parliament considering the sacred obligations which His Majesty had contracted to the people previous to assenting to the provisions of any new law that might be submitted to them. To general statements he certainly must readily subscribe; and whenever that important measure to which the rev. prelate had alluded came before their lordships, he should not shrink from the task that His Majesty could, consistently with the sacred engagements he had entered into, give his assent to it. He had been under the necessity, on a former occasion, of discussing this very question of the coronation oath, the sacred obligation of which the right rev. prelate had in the course of this speech endeavoured to make their lordships believe His Majesty would be induced to violate by the advice of his constitutional advisers. He would not take any notice of this insinuation further than by saying, that there was not a Sovereign in existence more conscientiously attached to the performance of his duty, and particularly to the discharge of those obligations which he owed to the people and to the church, with which the welfare of the people was so intimately blended, than his present Majesty; and begged leave to tell the right rev. prelate, that whatever he or others might think fit to say, there was not in that house, or any where else, a man who had more at heart the true interests of religion, and, as connected with the true interests of religion, the interests of the church, than those individuals whose duty it was at present to give His Majesty advice in matters of this nature. (Cheers.) He did not like to make professions, but he felt bound, in justice to himself and those who acted along with him, to repel the insinuations which had been cast upon them by the right rev. prelate. (Hear, hear.) He begged leave to say, that the right rev. prelate himself, whatever his professions might be, was not more sincerely attached to religion, and to the Protestant church, than the humble individual who was then addressing their lordships: and he could truly declare that he would not give his consent or countenance to any measure affecting the church, if he did not believe, in his conscience and his heart, that all the circumstances of the country considered, it was likely not to impair and weaken, but to strengthen and uphold the establishment. (Hear, hear.) He would not on the present occasion argue the question of the coronation oath, and he very much regretted that an attempt, which had before failed, to create a false opinion as to the obligations of that oath, had been revived. (Hear, hear.) He (Earl Grey) combated the false construction which was so pertinaciously attempted to be put on the coronation oath at the time of the discussion on the Catholic Emancipation Bill. He then contended, on the most undeniable authority, and supported by proofs which met with no answer in that house, that the obligations of the coronation oath applied to His Majesty, not in his legislative, but in his executive capacity. Such was the opinion he entertained at that time, and whenever it might be necessary, he should be ready again to maintain it, contenting himself at present with declaring the assertion to be unfounded, that by any bill now in contemplation any thing was intended which could fairly and truly be stated to be derogatory to the obligations contracted by His Majesty under the coronation oath. (Hear, hear.) In the mean time it was with the most perfect sincerity and truth, and as a friend to the church, he recommended those who professed such extraordinary zeal for the establishment to consider well whether they might not be pursuing a course more pernicious to the real interests of the church than anything that could be done by its professed enemies. (Hear, hear.) In conclusion the noble earl expressed his regret that the right rev. prelate should have thought fit to introduce this subject at the present moment.

The Bishop of Exeter said he was anxious to reply to two of the points only contained in the speech of the noble earl who had just addressed their lordships. The noble earl had been pleased to discover in the few observations he (the Bishop of Exeter) had made, an expression of belief on his part that a high personage, whose name was almost too sacred to be mentioned there, would be inclined or induced to violate his coronation oath. He could assure their lordships that he had never entertained the idea that His Majesty would be inclined to break the oath which he had taken; he was convinced that His Majesty would firmly adhere to whatever view he took of the nature of that solemn obligation; and whether he (the Bishop of Exeter) or the noble earl was right respecting the construction of the coronation oath, they ought not to permit themselves to doubt that His Majesty would act on his own conscientious feeling with regard to the obligations he had entered into. That was all that he said, or insinuated, with respect to His Majesty. He now begged leave to make one observation with respect to another point. The noble earl had been pleased to designate his (the Bishop of of Exeter's) a false opinion, and he had therefore very properly thought fit to protest against it; but with equal sincerity he (the Bishop of Exeter) declared that he had no doubt that the noble earl's opinion was utterly false, and when he heard the noble earl state that he had proved by unanswerable arguments the coronation oath to be not binding on the Sovereign in his legislative capacity, he (the Bishop of Exeter) could not help smiling with something like astonishment at the confidence with which the noble earl appeared to regard his own abilities. (Hear, hear.) if he were called upon to point out an opinion which, however sincerely entertained, rested on the loosest foundation, he should be tempted to quote the very opinion on which the noble [illegible] present, but he thought it right to state what he had done, in order to meet—he meant not to use the expression in no offensive sense—the overbearing tone assumed by the noble earl.

The petition was then laid on the table, and the house adjourned.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPER.

ABSTRACT OF A RETURN,

Shewing the Total Number of Europeans and Natives employed at each Presidency, and in all India, at different Periods,

	Bengal, including Prince of Wales Island,			Madras.			Bombay.			Grand Total.
	Europeans.	Natives.	Total.	Europeans.	Natives.	Total.	Europeans.	Natives.	Total.	Total.
1793	5,440	29,482	34,922	9,981	29,914	39,695	8,347	10,26	18,612	88,429
1797	7,511	32,812	40,323	13,274	38,910	52,184	8 1 8	13 346	16,94	109 00
1806	8,857	74,305	83,162	11,709	61,299	73,008	5,679	20,817	26,696	182,86
1810	10,715	77,125	87,840	16,244	55,211	71,455	4,993	24,926	29 919	181,952	157,262	189,21
1813	15,703	85,062	101,765	18,590	55,847	69,437	4,678	23,991	28,869	234,171	165 900	200,07
1815	12,61	116,925	129,542	18,963	54,741	68,704	5,081	23,906	28,987	31,611	195,752	227,18
1819	11,040	121,306	132 346	12,027	64,475	76,502	6,427	30 0 7	36,524	29,494	215,876	245,37
1825	14,141	144,471	158,612	10,836	65,586	76,422	5,446	36 068	41,514	30,428	246,125	276,5
1830	15,701	96,897	112,598	12,981	57,749	70,730	7,727	32,421	40,148	36,409	187,062	223,47

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Vice-Admiral Sir Pulteny Malcolm, K. C. B., proceeded from Lisbon, in the Britannia, 120, Captain Peter Rainier, C. B. on the 16th ult., direct for the Dardanelles.

The preliminary treaty between England, France and Holland, which revokes the Dutch embargo having been ratified, the combined squadron has been dispersed. The French ships have returned to Cherbourg from the Downs, and those of this nation, the Donegal, 74, Captain Fanshawe, with the flag of Rear-Admiral Gage: and Scout, 18, Commander Hargood, arrived at Spithead yesterday; the Stag, 42 guns, Commander Smart; and Snake, 18 guns, Captain Lockyer. C. B., followed to-day; and the Satellite, 18, Commander Robertson, are hourly expected here. The Castor, 42, Captain Lord John Hay, has proceeded to Lisbon, on which station the Donegal, Stag, and Scout are also ordered, the Government evidently being anxious to have a British force on the spot now the dispute is likely to be brought to a termination, as in the conflict British property may want protection. Rear-Admiral Gage struck his flag last evening on board the Donegal. The Dutch East Indiamen are preparing for sea with all expedition. On the first intimation of their release, the captains of the several vessels displayed their colours,—*Caledonian Mercury, June* 6.

HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP RODNEY.—The launch of this vessel will take place at Pembroke on the 18th instant, the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo. She is built on plans proposed by Sir R. Seppings, and is pierced to carry 92 guns upon two decks, all 32 pounders, so that taking into consideration the weight of metal, her broadside will be more formidable than that of a first-rate. Besides having her lower deck ports six feet seven inches out of water, she will be able to fire her broadside in weather when a first-rate would be unable to open her lower deck ports; and on this deck alone do these ships show such heavy artillery. She is within one hundred tons burden of the Royal William, the largest ship in the service, and in length exceeds them all. The following are the comparative dimensions of the two vessels:—

	Royal William.	Rodney.
Length extreme	240 ft. 2 in	243 ft. 6 in.
Breadth do.	55 ft. 6 in	52 ft. 2 in.
Burden in tons	2663 5-94	2598 1-94

Ibid.

FRANCE.

The French papers of Monday and Tuesday, which we received yesterday, are not without interest, though they record no event of striking importance.

The session of the Legislative Chamber is evidently drawing to a close, and its late debates have been distinguished by that languor which usually follows fatiguing exertion, or precedes expected repose. This session was intended merely to be a supplement to the last, and to pass the budget for the ensuing year (1834), in order that the taxes might be levied, and the establishments of the country maintained, without the necessity of resorting to provisional votes of supply, as in the three previous years. Such a mode of proceeding occasioned an inconvenience which the Government felt, and which they have now removed by the doubtful policy of having two sessions in the same summer, with only an interval of two or three days between [illegible] patient to terminate their renewed labours, they have not till lately evinced any disposition to neglect their public duties. Their business was to examine and to vote the budget, or the estimates for the next year, and they have discussed the subject more minutely than might have been anticipated from the very recent settlement of the public accounts in that last session. Nor have they shown that subserviency to the dictation of the Ministry of which they are generally accused by the republican press. We formerly adverted to the animated debates which took place on the Greek loan, and described the difficulty with which Ministers obtained a majority, which they declared necessary to their continued existence. Within the last two or three days the Opposition has tried its strength on less vital questions, but with greater success. They have refused two pensions to the widows of popular military characters, and they have resisted a proposition for a sum of 18,000,000 of francs to complete the connexion of the Louvre with the Tuileries by a gallery, adapted for the reception of the *Bibliotheque Royale*, opposite to the present gallery of paintings.

The refusal of the pension to the widow of General DAUMESNIL, the brave and obstinate defender of the Castle of Vincennes at the two restorations, is rendered curious by two or three circumstances, which may be reckoned descriptive of the character of existing French parties. The proposition was first made by Mr. DUPIN, the President of the Chamber, in the last session, and, being in itself popular, was adopted and supported by the Ministry, some of whom were supposed secretly to have entertained a repugnance to its introduction. M. DUPIN, as an adversary of the *doctrinaires*, again supported it on Saturday last, and Marshal SOULT recovered a part of his popularity by his zeal in eulogizing the deceased General and defending the claims of his widow. A vote was called for, and the *only* decision was in favour of the grant; but a secret or ballot vote being demanded, the majority was changed, and the grant was rejected!! It is true, indeed, that a considerable number of deputies did not take any part in the first vote, but it is equally true that the majority of black balls in the ballot-box must have been swelled by the contributions of some *honourable* members who at the previous open voting had supported the resolution which they ultimately negatived. The *Constitutionnel* and some of the other journals, testify great indignation at this vote, which, they argue, indicates a strong feeling in favour of the anti-national principles of the restoration. The KING, in order to show that his Government was sincere in the proposition which it made, or on purpose to catch a little of that popularity which the Chamber had lost, has agreed to pay the refused pension from his civil list. None of the papers, however, which abused the Chambers for its ill-directed parsimony now praise HIS MAJESTY for his well-timed liberality. Was the motive of the KING too palpable? or is the hostility of the journals to Royalty unjustly implacable?—*Times, June* 7.

GERMANY.

The Governments of Germany seem to be thrown again into another fit of that alarm which the tyrannical decrees of the Diet last year were intended to remove or quiet. Prussia has prohibited her youth from frequenting any universities but her own without a special licence, and has recalled those students who have already commenced their studies at such foreign establishments. Even a special licence cannot be given to imbibe knowledge at three of these German institutions,—Erlangen, Heidelberg, and Wurtzburg.—which are actually placed under the ban of the Prussian Government.

The motive assigned for this extraordinary measure is the late tumult at Frankfort, which is described as the work of the students from the neighbouring Universities. This being the case, the natural remedy for such an evil, or the best mode of preventing its recurrence, would have been to have watched the machinations of those college conspirators, and to have occupied the *free* and imperial city of Frankfort with Austrian and Prussian troops. It seems to be thought impossible that the little republic of Frankfort can enjoy its freedom and tranquillity without obtaining detachments of troops from the two great despotic Governments of the Confederation, to protect it from the beardless professors of liberty.

The KING of BAVARIA, who was formerly a great professor of liberal doctrines, has likewise taken the alarm as well as his more despotic brother of Prussia. The feast of Hambach, which was only last year a farce, has in this instance been converted into a tragedy. A collision is said to have taken place between the inhabitants of Neustadt and the Bavarian troops, near the former celebrated place, in which several lives are said to have been sacrificed.

These are but partial disturbances, they do not agitate the mass of the German people, and can easily be suppressed by the troops of the Confederation; but the feeling of dissatisfaction and the desire of change, in which they originate, are spreading fast over the most enlightened parts of Germany, and must in time acquire strength sufficient to impose respect on the armed hordes of arbitary Sovereigns.—*Times, June* 7.

THE EARL OF ELDON AND THE BAR.

Yesterday being the grand day in Trinity Term at the Middle Temple, on which it is usual for the Judges, and other distinguished [illegible] and spirits. In the course of the evening he proposed as a toast "The Bar;" and shortly afterwards an intimation was made to the Rev. Mr. Benson, who presided, as Master of the Temple, that the members of the Bar then present were desirous of testifying their respect for the most distinguished member of their Society and of the profession, who had that day gratified them by his presence. This intimation having been announced by the Master, the senior Barrister, in an eloquent address to the Master and Lord Kenyon, the senior Bencher, proposed "the health of the Earl of Eldon." The toast was drank with an enthusiasm of which there is no example within the recollection of the members of this Society. The Hall range with acclamations, Bench, Bar, and Students appearing to vie with each other in their desire of giving "one cheer more" to the venerable Earl who has reflected so much lustre upon the profession.

The Earl of Eldon rose, evidently under the influence of considerable emotion, to return thanks. He observed that he could not but feel deeply sensible of the honor, or he would rather say the kind feeling, which the Bar had just shown towards him when he called to mind that a period of half a century had elapsed since he first became a member of that Society. Long he trusted, might the Bar continue to maintain that high, and honorable, and independent character which was essential to the pure administration of justice, and which, he would take leave to say, was one of the main sources of the prosperity which this country had hitherto enjoyed. So long as the profession maintained that high character he was sure that the people of this country would always look to Westminster Hall for the maintenance of their just rights, and looking to Westminster Hall, it is impossible said the Noble Earl, (turning towards the window of the Hall, which is decorated with the armorial bearings of Lords Clarendon, Somers, Talbot, Hardwicke, Ashburton, Kenyon, Tenterden, &c,) that they can ever forget the Middle Temple. The venerable Earl was, at the conclusion of his speech, and on retiring from the Hall greeted with enthusiastic and continued cheering by the whole Society.

We believe this is the only instance in which the health of an individual, other than the King or Queen has been known to have been drank at the regular Term Dinner by this Society.—*Morning Post, June* 7.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

EXPARTE THE EARL OF GLENGALL.

Mr. POLLOCK moved for a rule to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against the *Times* newspaper for the publication of a libel on the Earl of Glengall. The affidavit stated that some proceeding had taken

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place at the Mansion-house. A woman named Dorah Butler complained of the desertion of herself and an illegitimate child by an Irish Earl. Several Morning Newspapers did not mention the name of Lord Glengall, but left a blank for the name of the supposed offender. The *Times* did not choose to remain silent on the subject, but published a paragraph stating —"In answer to numerous inquiries, we have to inform our readers that the Irish Earl alluded to yesterday in our Mansion-house report is the Earl of Glengall." The statement made it imperative on the Earl of Glengall to bring the subject before the public. Lord Glengall said the libel had been circulated to injure his character. The whole statement as it was applied to him, was destitute of any foundation whatever.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE—Do you mean that the Complaint of the woman is untrue, and that it did not occur?

Mr. POLLOCK—No, my Lord, it did not occur, but the statement is untrue. The Learned Council then read the report of the examination. The woman was asked who she was, and who was the father of the child. She said the Earl of —— was the father, and that she had known no other man. It was then said Lord Glengall had met her at the race ground, Cashel, and that she was intimate with him at the house of General Butler. Lord Glengall in his affidavit swore that he never saw the woman calling herself Dorah Butler, that he had no child by her, and that he never was at the race course, Cashel; neither had he ever seen Gen. Sir Edward Butler, and he believed that such a person as Sir Edward Butler was not in existence. He had never been examined at the Mansion-house nor had he any reason to believe the Lord Mayor had considered him the offending party. Lord Glengall had no wish to act from vindictive feelings, or to do more than support his situation and rank in society.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE—Take a rule to show cause.—*Courier, June* 5.

THE SHIP LADY RAFFLES.

THAMES POLICE OFFICE.—Yesterday William Jefferson, William Brown, and George Davis, seamen of the ship Lady Raffles, an East-Indiaman, from Bombay, were brought before Mr. BALLANTINE, in custody of Blaby and Silvester, officers of the Thames police, charged with mutiny and riotous conduct, and assaulting the captain and first and third officers.

Captain William Bouchier, commander of the Lady Raffles, stated on the night of the 6th of April the ship was at anchor off the Island of Ascension; he had company on board, and about 10 bells he heard a wrangling and disturbance [illegible] and Jefferson stripped and striking at every one near him. He bade him be quiet and go below, but he refused, and assailed him with a volley of the lowest abuse. He then ordered him aft, and laid hold of him for that purpose; the first and third officers assisted him; but he struggled violently, and got away, and d—d his eyes and limbs. The other people, and particularly Brown and Davis, prevented him taking Jefferson aft. The conduct of the men became so desperate and riotous, that he found it necessary to call on Lieutenant Stirling, of the Queen's Regt. who had charge of the invalid soldiers, to assist him, and he called his men out. They were armed, and he left them at the main-mast. He went forward with a drawn sword The chief officer and the third mate were still there, and the men were in the same riotous state. Jefferson, Davis, Brown and Allen, who had been fighting, were again ordered aft, but they refused, and the former swore he would obey no orders, and used dreadful epithets. He made a rush at him, and aimed several blows, but the chief officer prevented them taking effect, but he knocked down the third mate. Jefferson made another rush at witness, and in doing so went against his sword, which pierced his breast. Brown and Davis were, during this time, struggling with the officers. He interfered, and Brown rushed upon him, and tried to pull him down, but he placed his foot on his breast and kept him under. Davis then seized him and endeavoured to throw him down, but he was overpowered and ordered to go on the poop. He swore with an oath he would not go, that he was in a merchant ship, and he'd be d—d if he would obey any orders of the kind. We took him aft by main force, and made a prisoner of him. Finding that Jefferson was bleeding profusely, he sent for the doctor, but he would not allow him to come near him, d—d him, and called him bad names. He was put below, and remained there.

In answer to a question from Mr. BALLANTINE Captain Bouchier said that Jefferson went against the sword. He was certain he made no thrust at him. Jefferson did not strike him, but made several attempts to do so. His language was very gross. He allowed the men to return to their duty after the disturbance, for he could not spare their services.

Mr. BALLANTINE.—How did the prisoner behave after this?

Captain Bouchier.—Davis behaved well before and afterwards. Brown's conduct was good subsequent to the affair, but different previous to it. Jefferson never did behave well nor did his duty like a sailor.

Mr. W. H. Hanson, the chief officer, and James Hyde, a youth, the third mate, confirmed the captain's statement. They swore that Jefferson rushed on the point of the sword. Mr. Hanson added, that Brown had partly hold of Captain Bouchier at that time. He was principally engaged in struggling with Davis, who kicked at him. Brown, in the scuffle, seized his arm. Hyde said he was knocked down by Jefferson, who declared he had got him in trouble.

Mr. C. R. Bryant, surgeon of the ship, was called to prove that Jefferson's wound was a slight one. It was merely superficial; a gash half an inch deep and of the same width. The integuments were perforated but the muscular part were not. Jefferson refused to let him examine the wound, and said he was stabbed in the guts. He reasoned with him, and he ultimately allowed him to dress the wound.

Jefferson, in defence, said the captain stabbed him, and this charge was made to get rid of the more serious one he intended to prefer, which his shipmates, when the ship was up, could prove.

Mr. Ballantine.---What have you to say to the row and being stripped.

Jefferson.—They brought it on themselves. Allen struck a boy, in five minutes it would have been over, but the captain knocked the cook off the fore scuttle, and called him a d—d skulki ng b—r.

Mr. Hanson said he never heard the captain use such epithets.

Jefferson.—We have been treated more like slaves than men.

Mr. BALLANTINE.—That's nonsense, man; you are a bad fellow. Slaves indeed! We are all slaves that work.

Brown and Davis said they were merely looking on at the fight, and were pounced upon and ill used. Brown declared he was nearly chocked by the captain placing his foot on his neck.

Captain Bouchier said he had never ill used his crew. Some of his men had been 4 voyages with him, and were willing to go again. He begged leave to state that Jefferson was confined on the voyage out for bad conduct. On this occasion some wine had been stolen, and the men got drunk.

Mr. BALLANTINE said that masters of ships were intrusted with great powers, and it was necessary they should be, for the safety of the valuable ships and cargoes committed to their care. If they abused those powers, or acted with harshness, they were amenable to the laws, and liable to the same penalties as the common sailor. Captain Bouchier had acted with great propriety and moderation; he must be protected, and it was his duty to commit the prisoners to Newgate, for trial at the next Admiralty sessions for the assault and mutiny.—*Times May* 24.

Geological Remarks upon the Neighbourhood of the Caspian Sea. By M. EICHWALD, of Wilna.—All around we observe the same tertiary shell, limestone. On the south side of the Lake of Sich, about two versts from the shore of the [illegible] in front of Saraghani, near the perpetual fire, while on the opposite side a loamy earth prevails. Sandstone does not appear in this neighbourhood. In this loam we find fragments of shells principally of the *Mytilus edulis, Cordium edule* and *rusticium* species, at present met with in a living state in the Caspian Sea. The sea appears to have retired from this quarter at no very remote period. From Bakir to Sallian, the hills and plains are composed of tertiary limestone, sandstone, and various clays, and steppes of loam. Springs and rivulets, naphtha, and also salt lakes, occur around Sallian, as arouud Baku.

Island of Tshelekaen.—The naphtha springs of the island of Tschelekaen, on the east coast of the Caspian Sea, are not less numerous than around Baku, but the naphtha is far from being so pure, and, on burning, emits a much more offensive smell. They occur chiefly in the sandhills, so numerous in the island. Some wells are twenty or thirty fathoms deep. The Black well is remarkable on this account, that it has afforded for 100 years the same quantity of naphtha, viz. ten pud daily. It swims on a saline water, which is somewhat sulphureous, and is used as a remedy in many diseases by the Truchmener. The great number of wells continue for 2-4, seldom 20-40 years. Other naphtha wells are situated in a greyish clay, which forms horizontal strata. The sand is sometimes concreted into a kind of sandstone. The other rocks in the island are boulders of rocks different from the surrounding formation, brought from a distance by some natural agent, are thrown upon the coast by the waves. The salt in the island occurs chiefly at its eastern extremity, in very numerous lakes, which, like those at Baku, are very productive of salt. It is deposited in the bottom in masses sometimes a foot thick, which are transparent or muddy, and consists of closely aggregated crystals. It is dug as at Baku; masses generally an ell in length and one foot thick, are hewn, and in this form sent into Persia. Its colour is white; sometimes it has a bitter taste, and occasions diarrhœa, a proof of its lakes containing glauber and epsom salts. Some of those salt-lakes are several thou-and feet in circumference; and in some of them the water is so warm, so hot indeed, that we cannot keep our hands in it. The beds of salt which are deposited from the water, resemble rock salt. As the salt is generally pure muriate of soda, being seldom mixed with foreign matter, it crystallises more readily than the salts, from Sea-water. The many naphtha wells, as also the hot water of the springs on the island, show that its salt, like rock-salt, owes its origin to a volcanic heating process. Hence, we find everywhere on the Continent, where salt-mines occur, volcanic productions as proofs of a former ingenious process. Thus there is a small range of hills some miles from Wieliczka, in which we find at the same time sulphur and pumice, and springs of sulphurated hydrogen gas. At Burgos, in Spain, a bed of rock-salt had been formed in the crater of an extinct volcano: we find in it pumice, puzzolano, and other volcanic products, which are intermixed with the salt. At Baku, and in the Island of Tscelekaen, we observe, as volcanic phenoména, very distinctly heatings of the interior of the earth. This salt can only be distinguished from rock-salt, in this respect, that the latter originates at once from a pretty widely extended volcanic eruption, and forms at the same time beds extending for miles, which are consequently proofs of former ingenous action. But the salt of the Caspian is formed in a different manner, through long still continuing heating of the interior of the earth, which decomposes the salt water.

The Bay of Balchan.—At Krasnowodsk, on the north coast of the Bay of Balchan, all the projecting points of land are composed of coarse granular granite; and a little into the anterior, there rises a steep and rough porphyry mountain. This granite, and various porphyries along with a compact lime-stone, without putrifaction, and an old and new sandstone, for the coast and neighbourhood of the Balchan Bay.

South Coast of the Caspian.—Messenderan.—This coast, as far as examined, appeared composed of porphyry, with compact limestone and sandstone. Here, as in the Caucasus in general, the lower hills are composed of limestone, and the more lofty of porphyry, which often rises into mountains of enormous altitude: the same arrangement of rocks are repeated on the south coast of the Caspian and also on the east coast. Frazer's observations show that similar geognostical relations occur in other parts of Persia. —*Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal.*

MISCELLANEA.

PITT CLUB.—The Pitt dinner was celebrated yesterday, at the City of London Tavern: W. Cartwright, Esq. M. P. in the chair. The Earl of Eldon accompanied the chairman, and they were received with tremendous cheers. The Duke of Wellington came when dinner was on the table, but the whole meeting rose and greeted his grace with loud demonstrations of admiration. "The King," with three-times three, and the anthem duly emphasised; "The Queen," with three-times-three; and "The Princess Victoria," with "The Royal Family," preceded the great toast of the day, which was elequently prefaced by the chairman, who understood the principles of Pitt to embrace a system of government which gave security to property and to person, upheld the civil and religious institutions of the country, protected colonies and commerce—(loud cheers)—and put down all organized attempts at insubordination, anarchy, and revolution. (Loud and general cheering, four-times-four, and applause.) After the routine toasts, the health of the Duke of [illegible] received. The confess that when he looked back upon what had transpired, reflected on what was going on, and considered what was but too likely to come, he looked forward with a feeling of gloom and despondency. The Earl of Eldon contrasted the glories and the triumphs of England, when Pitt, Nelson, and Wellington directed her cabinet, her fleet, and her army, with what is was now. The Earl Harewood said that Pitt had deferred for 40 years the revolution which was now imminent. Lord Kenyon and the Duke of Newcastle were toasted, and returned thanks. The Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Mahon and Earl Bathurst, also returned thanks, when their healths were drank, and at ten o'clock the distinguished guests quitted the room.—*Atlas, June* 2.

Mr. MACAULEY.—Our representative, Mr. Macauley thought the plan of negro emancipation so objectionable in principle, that he *tendered the resignation of his office.* The Cabinet received his objections with the utmost respect, and Lord Althorp informed him, that no decision would be called for from the House of Commons on the introduction of the plan, and that, as it would be open to modification, and might be so modified as to remove his objections, the Cabinet hoped he would continue to hold his office for ten days or a fortnight longer. To this Mr. Macauley consented; and as we know that this main objection was to the provision requiring the slave to purchese his own freedom which lies at the root of the measure, we entertain a cheering hope that Ministers meditate the abandonment of this unjust principle.—*Leeds Mercury.*

Referring to the observations which we formerly made upon the verdict of the Jury in the inquest on Culley, the murdered police constable, we quote with pleasure the following paragraph from the *Globe* of Friday:—

Yesterday the four Judges of the Court of King's Bench unanimously, and in the face of the solemn and no doubt unbiassed legal opinion of Mr. O'Connell, pronounced the verdict of the Jury who sat on the body of Robert Culley to be bad in law, and quashed it accordingly. Thus, so far as legal authority can operate upon a certain order of intellect, the discreditable anomaly has been set at rest. Upon minds of another description, whether ignorant or perverse, the effect will of course be little—they talk nonsense now; and will talk nonsense still; a matter of inferior import if it did not lead to the possibility of more justifiable homicide, *alias* assassination of policemen, who it will be seen by the police reports are exposed to ruffianism of every description, the perpetrators of which, brutal as they are, are every way less despicable than the miscalled honourable men who, for the most miserable of personal objects, basely, because consciously, mislead them. We regret to perceive some intimation afforded of an intended meeting in the City upon the subject; for, although like all the rest it will amount to little as an expression of public opinion, it is very injurious in the way which we have just pointed out. One argument of the members of the Common Council upon the setting aside a verdict proves, we think, too much; for if this were never to be done in civil causes, the most flagrant injustice would often be irremediable. In criminal cases it is for several important reasons different, and that difference, as prerogative can rectify any error on the other side, being in favour of the accused, who cannot be tried twice for the same offences although some occasional injury may be endured (the cutting off a child's head with impunity for instance), it is for the sake of a principle. No such principle, however, involved in the setting aside of a Coroner's verdict, the illegality of which is obvious, because it produces nothing final either in result or consequences. Upon the same ground an erroneous verdict for murder would stand equally immovable, to the evident production of the grossest injustice. All this says nothing in favour of disturbing verdicts which are not flagrantly erroneous, or which, as in the present case, may not mislead the misinformed portion of society into the grossest mistakes and outrages.—*Caledonian Mercury, June* 8.

Mr. Thomas Hunter, of Catterick. Yorkshire, she owner of the horses and superior hounds on board the *John Adams* East Indiaman, joined the ship yesterday morning at Gravesend, to embark for Calcutta.—*Morning Post, June* 8.

ESTABLISHING "A RAW."—"The raw," cockneycally so called, is a shore place on horse or ass; an opening in the hide which leaves the bare flesh and nerves exposed as a mark for the whip of the driver. Take the following commentary thereon from the lips of a learned omnibus-driver on the Paddington-road:—"You may take your oath there's nothing like a raw for getting the go out of a hoss as long as there's any in him. You call it cruel, but I'll take and tell you how it is, now, and I'll leave you to guess. You buggy gentlemen, and sich, they takes and uses all the high courage out of a hoss; very good. Then they sells him to us, and we flogs the work out of him; but, after a bit, he gets whip-hardened, and worked down as it were, though it's like there's plenty of go in him still, if we could on-y get it out. Well, then comes the use of the 'raw'; and, if the raw don't come natural, by the rubbing of the traces and sich like, why some folks will make a raw with a bit of blister-plaster, or what not, (but, I don't hold with that ere, for we shouldn't like it ourselves,) and its a mortal to see how you may get all the rest of the work out of a hoss quite sprightly by whipping into raw, till he hasn't a leg left to stand upon, and is good for nothing but the knackers' shambles. It may be cruelish, perhaps, but it's all fair in the way of trade. We buy the hosses for the work what's in em, and we've a right to get the work out *any* in London.

THAMES TUNNEL.—Two estimates have been furnished by Mr. Brunel for the completion of the work; one to make it available for foot passengers amounting to 146,000l. and the other which includes the sum required for the purchase of the ground for making the approaches and descents into the Tunnel on both sides of the river for carriages, amounting to 248,000l. and from the experience gained during the construction of the part now finished, there is just ground for concluding that either object is attainable for the sum specified.—*Mor. Post, June* 8.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER OF THE MYSTERIOUS PARIS GAMBLER.—All lovers of the mysterious and marvellous in Paris have been put on the *qui vive* by a most extraordinary murder lately perpetrated near the passage Choiseul. The person of the murdered man was well known in all the Parisian gambling houses, but his name no one ever heard, neither was his abode at any time found out. In the public places he frequented he went by the nickname of the Advocate, for he had acknowledged that he had formerly belonged to the legal profession, and his conversation and manners were lawyer like. Property to the amount of 300,000 livres had been seen in his possession, and he seldom had on his person less than fifteen thousand francs in notes. At the gambling tables he was noted as a cool, taciturn, and pertinacious player, proceeding on a very complicated system, which demanded great attention and self-command. He passed away every day seated at some *trente-et-un* table, silently immersed in its calculations on the combination of the game. It was observed that if any one copied his plan of playing, he immediately rose and quitted the table in great ill humour, and he was not known to frequent the same house for many days after. He was found stiff and cold on the pavement, in a blind obscure nook, by the salle ventadour, close to the passage Choiseul. Cries had been heard in that neighbourhood in the dead of the night; and it is supposed that those shrieks scared the assassin from his plunder, as notes to a large amount were found on the person of the deceased; yet there still is no clue whereby his identity can be traced. His body was exposed as long as possible, yet no one recognized it. He is supposed to have lodged in the most populous quarter in Paris; but as vast sums are doubtless stored in his place of abode, those who knew the secret of his "whereabouts" keep it well, and take silent possession of the rich spoils they have thus inherited. His death wound had been with a poignard stab in the side. It is conjectured that his assassin was one of the players at the gaming house he had just quitted who had dogged his steps till he entered the darksome alley where his corpse was afterwards found.—*Courier, June* 5.

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